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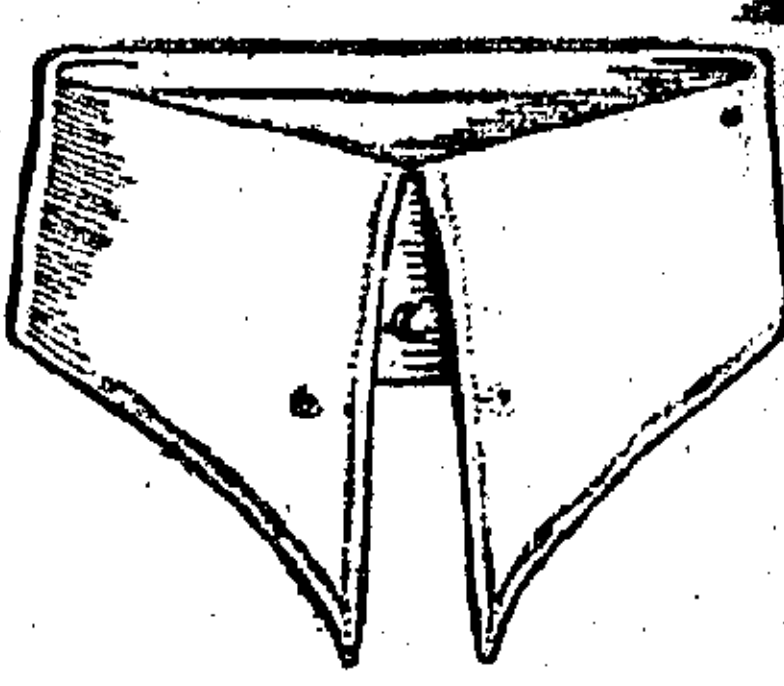
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[26]

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[183]

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[65]

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Removes the cause of Malaria by its prompt and healthy action upon the BLOOD, ultimately killing the MALARIAL PARASITE.

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[833]

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 13th July, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of 6th inst., Exchange has continued its upward course and, as a consequence, our local market has remained extremely dull and transactions have been few and far between. Prices have kept fairly steady, in the absence of any pressure to sell, and the position of both investment and speculative stocks seems quite sound and the return on present prices is quite a remunerative one. Shanghai market has been quiet owing to the political troubles in the North. Singapore market for Rubber shares is hardening steadily and with the favourable rates of Exchange, a fair business has been done.

The following are to-day's wired quotations:—

Alor Gajahs	4.25
Ayer Panas	11.40
Glenagly	2.50
Kedahs	4.25
Kempas	8.00
Malaka Pindas	2.65 ex. div. 10 cts
Malakoff	4.25
New Serendahs	4.20
Sandycrofts	4.75
Tapahs	20.25

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2/3. Bar Silver is quoted 40s. Sterling T. T. is 2/7. Singapore T. T. is 112. Shanghai T. T. is nominal at 667 and the Bank's buying rate for 30s. bills is nominal at about 674.

BANKS.—In sympathy with the rise in exchange Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have receded to 807, at which shares are offering. The Bank has declared an interim dividend of 22.3.0., being the same as last year, but the rate of exchange is 2/4 as against 2/1 1/2 last year, when the shares stood at 765.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Beyond small sales of Unions at \$847, nothing is reported. Unions are now on offer at \$840. Cantons could be had at \$335. Yangtzes are wanted at \$180. North Chinas are nominal at Tls. 140.

FIRE INSURANCES.—There is no change in prices. Hongkong Fires are nominal at \$325, and China Fires could be placed at \$325.

SHIPPING.—A very small business has been done in Indo-China. Deferred at \$102 and \$101, and the latter remains the nominal price. Douglases have not come to business, and the price remains at \$85 nominal. Steamboats were sold at \$18, but there are probable sellers at the rate. Star Ferries are \$20 nominal.

OILS.—Beyond sales of Langkats, at Tls. 15 nothing is reported. Urals and Shells are unaltered from last week's quotation.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars were reported as sold at \$60, which remains the nominal quotation. Malabars are wanted at \$60.

MINES.—Nothing has been done. Kailans could be placed at 34/6. Tronchs have probable buyers at 25/6. Raubs are nominal at \$2.45.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Sales of Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been made at \$114, which remains the nominal quotation. Kowloon Godowns have declined to a nominal quotation of \$68, sales having been made at \$67 and \$69. Shanghai Docks could probably be placed at Tls. 84. The Company is reported to have declared a dividend of Tls. 6 per share.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—No business of any kind has been reported. Hotels are wanted at \$97. Lands are in request at \$93, but with no shares coming out. The Company has declared the usual \$3 interim dividend, payable on 20th inst. Lamphreys are offering at \$61 and Centrals at \$95. West Points are nominal at \$72. The Company pays an interim dividend of \$3 on 26th inst.

COTTON MILLS.—Market has been very quiet. Sales of Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 124, in the early part of the week, being the only business reported. Kung Yiks are wanted at Tls. 143. Other quotations are nominal, viz. Ewas at Tls. 165. Shanghais at Tls. 124, and Yangtzes at Tls. 157.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Scarcely any business has been done. In the early part of the week a few Cements were put through at \$7.30. Dairy Farms at \$22, and Cables at \$3.40, but since then no sales are reported. Electrics are wanted at \$20 and Lopes at \$27. Steam Landrums could be placed at \$3.40, and Watsons at \$6. Other quotations are entirely nominal as per list.

Memo.—Next Settlement Day, 27th July.

KING'S ANTARCTIC FLAG.

RETURNED BY SIR E. SHACKLETON.

Sir Ernest Shackleton had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace recently, when he handed back to his Majesty the flag which was entrusted to him to carry across the Antarctic.

This silken Union Jack, which his Majesty gave to Sir Ernest at the start of the expedition in 1914, was flown on the *Endurance* in the Weddell Sea. Afterwards it floated over the little camps on the drifting ice where the explorers and his comrades lived for nearly six months when their ship was sunk and later it was hoisted on the hut at Elephant Island, where twenty-two of Sir Ernest's men were marooned for five months. It was afterwards carried by Sir Ernest to the Ross Sea when the rescue of that portion of his expedition which was left on the Ross Barrier when the *Aurora* broke adrift was effected.

BULGARS' THREAT TO CHANGE SIDES.

A Bern despatch to the *Idea Nazionale* states that Bulgaria has presented to Vienna and Berlin new demands for financial and territorial concessions accompanied by threats. She previously threatened to make a separate peace, and now declares she will change sides unless her demands are granted. Statements in the Bulgarian Press indicate that the demands concern Albania and an outlet on the Adriatic.

THE CINEMA AS A MORAL LEVELLER.

The cinema is a much more momentous invention than printing was. Before printing could affect you, you had to learn to read; and until 1870 you mostly had not learned to read. But even when you had, reading was not really a practical business for a manual labourer. Ask any man who has done eight or ten hours' heavy manual labour what happens to him when he takes up a book. He will tell you that he falls asleep in less than two minutes. Now, the cinema tells its story to the illiterate as well as to the literate, and it keeps its victim (if you like to call him so) not only awake but fascinated as if by a serpent's eye. And that is why the cinema is going to produce effects that all the cheap books in the world could never produce.

The cinema is cheap. For a halfpenny a boy is allowed to enter and sit out three films. For a penny he can stay the whole way through the entertainment. Not, of course, at the fashionable West End cinemas, but in the poorer districts, where all the fit and the unfit sit out their evening's entertainment. The penny is often very well spent indeed. Take the not uncommon case of a child whose mother is out at work until late in the evening. To keep him out of mischief whilst she is away, she can either lock him in or lock him out. Usually she locks him out, preferring that the risk of his doing mischief and stealing food should be borne by other people. To a boy so situated the hospitality of a warm picture theatre with an exciting entertainment is priceless; and the work of bagging the cinema penny is an occupation whilst the condition of penitence lasts. The people who are agitating to have children excluded from these theatres (they have actually succeeded in some towns in Germany) should be executed without pity. As to the magistrates who bind boys over not to go to cinemas, an intelligent Home Secretary would ask them whether it had ever occurred to them to consider the alternatives open to the boy: loafing at the street corner, for instance.

Nevertheless these people are not wrong in regarding the question of the morality inculcated by the cinema as enormously important. The cinema is going to form the mind of England. The national conscience, the national ideals and tests of conduct, will be those of the film. And the way in which the question is being tackled is very characteristic of our public life. Certain people who have never been inside a picture palace are alarmed at the hideous immorality of the film plays, and are calling out for a censorship and for the exclusion of children under sixteen. Certain others, who like myself, frequent the cinemas, testify to their delectable romantic morality, and ridicule the moral scare. And between the ignorant middlemores of the one party and the *laissez-faire* of the other nothing sensible is likely to be done.

What, neither of them sees is that the danger of the cinema is not the danger of immorality, but of morality. The cinema must be not merely ordinarily and locally moral, but extraordinarily and internationally moral. A film must go round the world unchallenged if it is to be of use to the world. Ordinary theatres in London and Paris can specialize in pornographic farce because the relatively small class which tolerates and likes this sort of entertainment is numerous enough in huge cities to support one theatre. Such farces, if they go to the provinces, have to be bowdlerized either by omitting the objectionable passages or slurring them over. But a film cannot be bowdlerized: it must be as suitable for Clapham and Canterbury as for Leicester Square.

The result may be studied at any picture palace. You have what an agricultural labourer thinks right and what an old-fashioned governor thinks properly sentimental. The levelling down has been thoroughly accomplished. The London boy is given the morality of the mining camp; and the Chinese pirate has to accept with reverence the proprieties of our cathedral towns.

Now levelling, though excellent in income, is disastrous in morals. The moment you allow one man to receive a large income than another you are on the road to ruin. But the moment you prevent one man from receiving a more advanced morality than another you are on the same road. And here we are not concerned with the question of teaching the London boy the criticisms of current morality made by Nietzsche, Ibsen, and Strindberg, by Barker, Brieux, Galsworthy, Hanks, and self (pardon the popular phrase), nor the philosophy of Bergson. These authors would not be popular with children in any case. But it is quite a mistake to suppose that conventional morality is all of one piece the world over. London cannot live on the morals of the Italian peasant or the Australian sheep farmer. What is more, high civilization is not compatible with the romance of the pioneer communities of Canada. Yet Commercialism forces such morals on the cinema.

The moral is, of course, that the State should endow the cinema, as it should endow all forms of art to the extent necessary to place its highest forms above the need for competition. The highest forms, like the lowest, are necessarily immoral because the morals of the community are simply its habits good and bad; and the highest habits, like the lowest, are not attained to by enough people to make them general and therefore moral. Morality, in fact, is only popularity; and popular notions of virtuous conduct will no more keep a nation in the front rank of humanity than popular notions of science and art will keep it in the front rank of culture. Ragtimes are more moral than Beethoven's Symphonies; the *Marriage of Kitty* is more moral than any masterpiece of Euripides or Ibsen; Millais is more moral than Montagna; that is why there is comparatively no money in Beethoven and Ibsen and Montagna. The London boy can hear a little Beethoven occasionally from an L.C.C. band, and may see Montagna's work in the National Gallery. Ibsen is to be heard cheaply (in Yiddish) at the Pavilion Theatre in Whitechapel. But the nameless exponents of a world-wide vulgarity (vulgarity is another of the names of morality) have complete possession of the cinema.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPANESE NAVAL HELP.

In the House of Commons on May 24th, Mr. McKinnon Wood asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the ignorance that appears to exist in some quarters as to the naval assistance rendered by our Japanese Ally during the War, he was in a position to make any statement on the subject?

Lord Robert Cecil, replying, said:—The activities of the Japanese Navy have not come to an end with their extensive operations undertaken in the early stage of the war in conjunction with the British Navy which culminated in the extermination of the German naval forces in the Pacific. The special detachment of several cruisers and destroyers which was dispatched to the coast of the Straits Settlements early in 1916 has ever since been and is assisting the British Navy in guarding the Indian Ocean east of Colombo, while in the Northern Pacific detachments of Japanese cruisers have in the course of last year carried out on several occasions, at the instance of the British Government, extended cruises which were of great importance to the Allied cause.

More recently, in view of the development of the naval situation, the two Allied Governments deemed it necessary that the operations of the Japanese Navy should be further extended. Accordingly the Imperial Government dispatched a considerable force of light craft to the Mediterranean, where they are now co-operating with the naval forces of Great Britain and other Allies. In addition thereto several naval detachments of powerful and fast cruisers have been dispatched to assist the British Navy in the protection of shipping in the Indian and South Pacific Oceans.

These services to the Allied cause, gratifying and important as they are in themselves, gain additional value as showing the spirit of every one of our Allies and as indicating the greatness of the assistance which we may expect from them in the future. (Cheers.)

JAPANESE SHIPPING COM-PETITION.

In the course of the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Holt, in dealing with the position of shipping and the Excess Profits Duty said:—See what is going on. Some of us have been required to abandon businesses which have taken years to build up and hand them over to a dangerous competitor. We have been compelled to assist our Japanese Allies, who are more occupied in getting our business than in helping in the war. We have been compelled to hand over to them the goodwill of businesses built up for years and with the most careful attention.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated July 4th, state:—Our market is unchanged but firm. Some important business has been done with Japan for July-August delivery. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 26th June is 693,447 tons against 691,026 tons in 1916. We quote to-day:—White rice, No. 2 Sifted 1 Japan quality, Hongkong dollars: 3.74 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for July-August shipment.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAILS.
On duty from the morning of Sunday, 15th July, to the morning of Sunday, 22nd July: "B" Coy. H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. C. H. Blason.
Next for duty—H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST JULY.

Monday, 16th inst.:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Ockery. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument, 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—
"A" and "B" Coys. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 18th inst., nil.
Thursday, 19th inst.:—
Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument, 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 20th inst.:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Ockery. Dress: Drill order.

Saturday, 21st inst., nil.
STRENGTH.
Pte. D. Shaw having joined is allotted Corps No. 688 and posted to Coy. "B," Platoon No. 8, Section 13. (Sd.) C. CHAMPEIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917.

Already there is a cry, if not a very loud one, for educational films, meaning as far as my experience goes, something ending with a fight between an octopus and a lobster. I suggest that what is wanted is the endowment, either public or private, of a cinema theatre devoted wholly to the castigation by ridicule of current morality. Otherwise the next generation of Englishmen will no longer be English: they will represent a world-average of character and conduct, which means that they will have rather less virtue than is needed to run Lapland. I shall be happy to contribute a few sample scenarios.—G.B.B. in the *New Statesman*.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY MAJOR D. MACDONALD, V.D.

LEAVE.
Surg. Major G. D. R. Black is granted 3 months' leave from 15th July, 1917.
No. 1893 Spr. A. Warren Smith is granted 6 months' extension of leave from 6th July, 1917.

No. 1830 Spr. T. Gibbison is granted 1 month's leave from 9th July, 1917.
No. 1660 Pte. E. G. Stewart is granted leave for the duration of the war from 13th July, 1917.
No. 1881 Spr. H. Maxwell is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 12th July, 1917.
No. 1810 Spr. G. S. Rodger is granted 3 weeks' leave from 14th July, 1917.
No. 2032 Pte. L. D. McNicoll is granted 3 months' extension of leave from 12th July, 1917.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.
Members of the Corps entitled to free medical treatment in a Government Hospital are reminded that failure on their part to notify the Hospital authorities on entering that they are entitled to free treatment will render them liable for payment of hospital charges.

DRESS.
Two pouches (small) are to be worn at all Musketry parades. Members not in possession of small pouches will wear one large pouch.
Members of the Corps are reminded that no officer or soldier in uniform is to appear in a public place wearing shoes, except such officers or soldiers as may be required to do so under the provisions of the Dress Regulations for the Army, or who are unable to wear boots owing to the effects of a wound.

PARADES.

Monday, 16th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. Right and Centre Sections M.G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit commanders. Musketry instruction.
5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Ground under Corporals Grimes, Edgumbe and Edmonds and Lieut. Meade.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander. Musketry instruction.
5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.
5.45 p.m. Signalling Section, "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 18th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Recruits (as specially detailed) at King's Park Range. Musketry Course, Part 1.
5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander. Tests of Elementary Training.

Thursday, 19th inst.:—
7.10 a.m. Scouts Co. M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.
5 p.m. Recruits (as specially detailed) at King's Park Range. Musketry Course, Part 1.
5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday, 20th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander. Tests of Elementary Training.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under C.S.M. Wickett and Cpls. Grimes and Edgumbe.
5.30 p.m. Stretcher Section, "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

DETAILS.
On duty 22nd inst.—Right Sec. M.G. Co.
" " 23rd " —Scouts Company.
" " 24th " " " "
" " 25th " —Centre Sec. M.G. Co.
" " 26th " —Left Sec. M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.
" " 27th " —Right Sec. M.G. Co.
" " 28th " —Scouts Company.
Orderly Officer from 22nd to 28th inst.—Lieut. Rees.
G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill
Thursday, 19th inst.:—
8 p.m. Gymnasium.

SAIYINGPOW DIVISION.

Monday, 16th inst.:—
6.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.
Tuesday, 17th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Div. Surgeon Lim.

Wednesday, 18th inst.:—
2 p.m. Band Practice.
6.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.
Thursday, 19th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Div. Surgeon Lim.

Friday, 20th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Div. Surgeon Lim.

Saturday, 21st inst.:—
6.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.
2 p.m. Band Practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, 16th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.
Tuesday, 17th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

Wednesday, 18th inst.:—
12.45 p.m. Gymnasium.
Friday, 20th inst.:—
3 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

4.15 p.m. Bandaging Practice.
VICTORIA DIVISION.
4.15 p.m. Stretcher drill. Bandaging Practice.

(Sd.) E. RAUPE,
Officer in Charge of District.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917.

NO. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

Friday, 20th inst.:—
3 p.m. Lecture at the Military Hospital.

HOW THE RESTORATION WAS EFFECTED.

CHANG HSUN'S DARING COUP DESCRIBED.

(FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, July 4th.

This is the fourth day of the new monarchical era in Peking, and it is American Independence Day. The thoughts appropriate to the day in Peking are therefore somewhat mixed. Though we have heard nothing from outside the capital since the daring coup of Sunday, most of us prefer to think in terms of Independence Day. As the *Peking Gazette* describes it, the monarchical restoration is a species of "mid-summer madness." It has no abiding place outside the brain or the heart of Chang Hsun. The Tsing Household themselves disapprove of any Imperialistic pretensions, and they may well pray to be saved from their friends. Their most loyal adherent has rendered a disservice which may bring about their own ruin as well as his own. Chang Hsun in the role of kingmaker is picturesque, but it cannot yet be said that he is successful. Such a bold stroke as he carried out on Sunday might have been successful a few centuries ago, or even fifty years ago. It was the old idea of capturing the capital and conquering the country. France provided several examples of this policy, for once Paris was gained the whole of France automatically followed. Chang Hsun apparently argued that with Peking in his grasp he could dictate to the whole of China. Never was a bigger mistake made. Until now, Chang made no pretence to statecraft. He described himself as a plain soldier whose one duty was obedience. However, by some extraordinary combination of circumstances he was invited to come to Peking to act as mediator. Arrived here, he found that he could do almost as he pleased, and this probably induced swelled head, with the result that he attempted, perhaps unconsciously, to emulate the deeds of the great Warwick of England.

Not knowing that telegrams from here have been transmitted or not, it may be as well to outline the situation leading up to the dramatic *coup d'état* of Sunday morning.

Towards the end of the week appearances suggested that Li Ching-hsi might succeed in forming a Cabinet, short-lived though it might be. At the worst it was thought that the election of Parliament might be delayed, but Republicanism in some form or other was regarded as immutable as the laws of the Medes and the Persians. However, when Peking awoke on Sunday morning it was to discover soldiers everywhere and, most wondrous of all, to see the Dragon Flag actually being flown from a number of public buildings. What could it mean? There is no sentiment in China akin to that of the Jacobites which divided Great Britain some two hundred years ago. Practically, no one sings or hopes that "the King shall have his own again." The restoration of the Tsing seemed so remote as to be unconsidered. Yet that was the achievement which Chang Hsun had carried out during the night.

As I am informed, the pig-tailed General on Saturday evening witnessed a theatrical performance given in his honour, and returned to his residence after eleven o'clock. Then he sat down and gave himself up to thought. Starting to his feet, he called for his attendants and bade them summon the four Peking generals. In a little time they presented themselves, and then Chang grimly announced that he proposed to put the "Young Boy" on the Throne; and demanded to know whether they agreed or not, at the same time telling them that it did not matter whether they did or not, as he intended to put the little Emperor upon the Throne. They pointed out, or rather endeavoured to point out, that certain preparations would be necessary. This rather offended his mightiness, who declared that it was not a matter for discussion, and then, pointing his finger at General Wang Shih-chien, demanded to know whether he agreed. A meekly expressed affirmative was returned, and the others—General Wu Ping-hsiang, Chiang Chao-chun, and the Commander of the Twelfth Division—gave a similar answer to the same question. Then Chang sardonically addressed them in these words: "As you four great generals have determined upon the restoration of the young Emperor you will now proceed to take measures to prevent disturbances. This should occupy you only two hours. You have six hours. I want no mistakes."

The scene is now shifted to the President's Palace. In the "dead waste and middle of the night" four of the willing or unwilling instruments of Chang Hsun broke in upon the slumbers of the President, and, explaining that the monarchical restoration was imminent, invited him to resign and also to issue a mandate resigning the country into the hands of the Tsing Dynasty. This he flatly refused to do, adding that he was prepared to resign in favour of the Vice-President but not in favour of the Emperor. Li Yuan Hung's brave stand for Republicanism may reinstate him in the eyes of his countrymen, who were disappointed when he issued the mandate dissolving Parliament. Failing to make any impression upon the President, notwithstanding their assurance of certain privileges to be awarded him, the deputations withdrew and reported to their chief.

Then it was that Chang Hsun showed his unflinching determination to proceed with the plan upon which he had so suddenly and so firmly set his heart. The party proceeded to the Imperial Palace and awoke the inmates, Chang announcing that he intended to enthroned the little Emperor. Hsu Shih, the Imperial tutor, who has conducted the affairs of the Tsing Household since the Republican régime, endeavoured to dissuade Chang from his purpose. This loyal old Manchu, conservative yet far-seeing, pleaded with Chang Hsun and even kowtowed to him until the blood flowed from his forehead—but all in vain. Chang Hsun was bent upon having the monarchy restored, and no one dared say him nay. The little Emperor was roused from his sleep, brought into the great hall, and solemnly seated upon the Dragon Throne of his ancestors, those present performing the customary ceremony of kowtowing and advancing, kowtowing in all nine times nine. This completed the ceremony of enthronement.

This was followed by the issue of Imperial Edicts in the name of the Emperor but counter-signed by Chang Hsun in the capacity of High Minister of the Council of Regency. These were drafted by Kang Yu-wei, the Chinese reformer of a previous generation. They pointed to the failure of the Republican government, which had allowed the country to be rent by civil war, and had increased the miseries of the people, so much so that the Emperor felt he must listen to their cry of distress and reascend the Throne. Another excuse was an alleged memorial from the President praying him to undertake the responsibilities of governing the country. Other edicts made innumerable appointments. Before leaving this subject, it should be mentioned that the old style calendar was restored by Imperial decree, that certain vexatious taxes were to be remitted, that liberty was to be enjoyed regarding the wearing of the queue, and the people were enjoined to be virtuous and moral, but political parties were not to be allowed! Yet the new form of government was to be a Constitutional Monarchy.

It must be conceded that the change was effected very quietly. The disposition of troops secured that. All the strategic points were occupied by pig-tailed warriors, and other soldiers guarded the public buildings. Most extraordinary was the display of dragon flags. Where they came from nobody seemed to know. The police handed out a number and "induced" shopkeepers and others to hoist them over their premises. These flags were not all of Imperial yellow; they ranged from various shades of red to orange.

It is believed here, without knowing what the outside opinion is, that the Restoration will be short-lived—anything from one week to three. Most people regard the *coup* as a blessing in disguise, as it will unite the hitherto opposing Chinputang and Kuomintang parties with the moderate militarists, thus forming a combination which should eliminate Chang Hsun as a disturbing factor in Chinese politics. Already, it is reported that the military governor of Chihli has addressed an ultimatum to Chang, and that troops are coming in from the West, while the military governor of Shantung has forbidden the movement of cars on the railway passing through his territory, in this way cutting off the retreat of Chang to Hsuehchow.

For the moment we seemed to have lost sight of the President. On Monday the Diplomatic Body informed the new government that they would hold them responsible for the safety of Li. Messengers (Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

TENNIS LEAGUE, II. DIVISION.

C.R.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

This match was played on the Civil Service ground and was won by the Chinese Recreation Club by 54 games to 45—

C.R.C.	C.S.	Games.
Chao Po Min and Chao Man Ting v. Hamilton and Wood		7-4
Chao Po Min and Chao Man Ting v. Dr. Woodman and Biden		5-6
Chao Po Min and Chao Man Ting v. Sara and Deakin		7-4
Chow Yat Cheong and Yung Hin Yan v. Hamilton and Wood		2-9
Chow Yat Cheong and Yung Hin Yan v. Dr. Woodman and Biden		3-3
Chao Yat Cheong and Yung Hin Yan v. Sara and Deakin		3-3
Un Hew Fan and Wei Lee Son v. Hamilton and Wood		4-7
Un Hew Fan and Wei Lee Son v. Dr. Woodman and Biden		4-7
Un Hew Fan and Wei Lee Son v. Sara and Deakin		2-2
Total		54-45

TENNIS AND MUSIC AT THE K.C.C.

Next Monday evening the Kowloon Cricket Club will hold a tennis and musical evening in connection with the tournaments now in progress. The band of the 74th Punjab will be in attendance, and many attractive tennis matches will be played, including the Final of the Ladies' Singles between Miss Neave and Miss Leblond, the Mixed Doubles Handicap—between Miss Robertson and Mr. S. E. Green v. Mrs. Duncan and Mr. E. Abraham, and a test match between the "Old Crocks" and the "B" K.C.C. League Team. The grounds will be open to visitors, and a collection will be made in aid of War Charities.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. N. Buckle, who has been with the firm of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. for several years, left Yokohama on June 20 for America, en route to England, to offer his services to the country.

"WE WILL VOTE WITH THE BRITISH."

A touching incident occurred during the recent International Commercial Conference in Rome, which is worth recording as illustrating the peculiar confidences our Japanese Allies place in us. During a certain sitting of the Conference the conversation was conducted with such rapidity that the Japanese delegates present did not understand the precise gist of the motion to be put before the meeting. But, when the moment for voting came, and they were asked how they would vote, they replied, without asking any questions, "We will vote with the British."

It is reported that the municipalization of the electric enterprises in Kobe has been approved, and a loan will be floated to extend the electric work.

Were communicated to him from the Legation Quarter offering him shelter, but he replied that he was in no danger. However, that night he made his way unobserved out of the Palace and reached the Legation Quarter. I have been told that he sought asylum in the French Hospital, but the sister in charge, having had no instructions, could not admit him. Later, when the French Minister learned what had happened, he was very much perturbed. However, the President was accorded shelter by the Japanese Legation, where he is heavily guarded and no visitors are allowed to see him. Anxiety, however, is felt for the safety of his wife and family. It was reported last night that his son had been arrested by the Chinese police in trying to reach him.

One not unexpected feature of the crisis is the exodus of Chinese to Tientsin. The outgoing trains are crowded. It is believed that there may be some trouble here when the troops from outside come in touch with the pig-tailed warriors. However, we can only wait and see. Fortunately most of the foreign women and children are at the seaside, and they are spared the series of nervous shocks in these days of high tension and sensational reports.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

"HIS FACE BECAME PALER."

"As soon as he saw me his face became paler, and he turned to run. I grabbed him and searched him." This is how a *lukong* explained to Mr. Wood the arrest of a Chinese who was believed to be in possession of opium. The search resulted in half a tael of raw opium being found on him.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, and the drug was ordered to be confiscated.

AN AMAH'S SILVER DOLLARS.

When a Chinese woman was charged with endeavouring to export 100 silver dollars, Inspector Brazil explained that the woman was found on board the *Charles Hardouin*, which was about to leave for Canton. The police were of the opinion that the woman was a determined smuggler. She had been caught on several previous occasions with silver dollars in her possession, but had not been prosecuted.

In reply to Mr. Dyer Ball, the woman said that she was an amah earning \$4.50 per month, with her "chow." The \$100 represented seven or eight years' savings and she was taking them to Canton to be made into jewellery.

A fine of \$10 was imposed, and the \$100 was ordered to be confiscated.

FAULTY SCALES.

A Chinese shopkeeper was summoned by Inspector Terrett for possessing faulty scales.

The Inspector explained that a basket was attached to the scales, and to the bottom of the basket strips of iron had been attached, which resulted in the scales going against the purchaser to the extent of 13 per cent. The Inspector added that the shopkeeper told him that he allowed eight taels for the basket, but as the basket weighed nine taels this meant that the defendant was losing a tael each time he had a deal. He did not think his Worship would believe that.

The defendant's excuse was that he had purchased the scales from "a friend," and that this friend told him that the scales were quite correct.

This story was not believed, and Mr. Dyer Ball imposed a fine of \$10, or, in default, three weeks' imprisonment.

VISIT OF THE SUPERIOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINICANS.

We are informed that the Most Rev. Father Luis Theiling, Superior-General of Dominican Fathers, will arrive in Hongkong by the s.s. *Haihung* on Sunday, accompanied by his Secretary (the Rev. Father Gabriel Horn), Brother Luis Hageman and the Rev. Father Francisco R. Noval, Procurator of the Dominican Mission in the Far East who left Hongkong on June 3rd to meet the party at Taipei and accompany them through Formosa and a great part of the Fukien Province.

The Rev. Father Theiling, who is Dutch by birth, was elected Superior-General of the whole Order on the 4th August, 1916, at the general congregation which took place at Friburg, Switzerland. He speaks fluently various languages, especially English and French. Once elected, he made up his mind to visit the whole of the Order, which extends all over the world, before he came too old, as he is now in his 62nd year.

In view of the critical situation in Europe, he could only visit some of the Houses and Convents in Spain. He started on the 10th March from Vigo for Cuba, and, after calling on all the Dominicans of that Island, left Havana for New Orleans. On terminating his visits in North America and Canada, he left Vancouver for Kobe, where he arrived on the 28th May. He then proceeded to Shikoku and thereafter to Keelung, at which port he landed on the 8th June. From Formosa he went to Amoy and Foochow, visiting all the Missionaries who had assembled at various places to greet him, although only a few managed to do so out of about 200 Missions of the Order established in Fukien. From Hongkong he will proceed to Tonkin, where there are four Bishops and probably the biggest Mission in the world. His tour will be continued to Manila and other parts in the Philippine Islands, and also, probably, to Australia, Mexico, Central and South America. He intends to be back in Rome about April, 1918.

This is a great event for the Dominican Missions in the Far East, as nearly four centuries have elapsed since the Spanish Dominicans were established in the Philippines, China, Japan, Formosa and Tonkin, and never before has a Superior-General visited them.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

JUST TO HAND
SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"
GOLF CLUBS.
LADIES' MODELS AND GENT'S MODELS.
INCLUDING

DRIVERS.

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BAFFIES.

MID IRONS.

BRASSIES.

DRIVING IRONS.

JIGGERS.

PUTTERS.

LOFTERS.

NIBLICS.

CLERKS.

MASHIE NIBLICS.

No. EWB.

ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

467-2

Wm Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 543

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

129

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNDER the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor, the Official Picture of the British Army in France.

THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE

AND THE ADVANCE OF THE TANKS

will be screened at the VICTORIA THEATRE.

MONDAY 16th JULY.
TUESDAY 17th "
WEDNESDAY 18th "
AT 9.15 EACH NIGHT.

The Pictures were taken on the actual Battle-field and contain nothing whatever in the nature of "Faked" or made up Scenes.

Seats may be booked for Stalls as well as Dress Circle.

Booking Now Open at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES:—

DRESS CIRCLE \$3, STALLS \$2, PIT \$1.
PROFITS WILL BE DEVOTED TO WAR FUNDS. [84]



NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Large Quantities of Chinese Foods, etc. For particulars apply in writing to: THE NAVAL SECRETARY, [Commodore's Office, H.M. Dockyard, 1835]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.30 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1917, at rate of 2/6 per Dollar. The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th August, 1917, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The REGISTRATION OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th July, to SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STAIR, Chief Manager. [836]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. [828]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. [829]

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG ST. JOHN'S HALL.

THE SENIOR HOSTEL for the Residence of Students at HONGKONG UNIVERSITY. Applications for Rooms for September should be made now to: The Acting Warden, ST. JOHN'S HALL, University, Hongkong. [759]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1911)

\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$8,000,000 AND THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915) \$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two LOANS are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me for the future service of these Loans, interest payments are and will be adequately secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector-General of Customs, Peking, 6th June, 1917. [830]

AUCTIONS



PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents of Lot	Area of Lot	Area of Lot	Area of Lot
1	At the corner of the intersection of the road leading from the main road to the left of the main road, and the road leading from the main road to the right of the main road.	As per map.	22,400 (approx.)	22,400 (approx.)	22,400 (approx.)	22,400 (approx.)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being BURL BUILDING LOT No. 18, In One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—The pieces or parcels of ground and premises known as "Lybault," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,023 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1892.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to: MESSRS. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned, GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [837]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong, The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1892.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45. Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to: JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers. Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [819]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL, Manager, Russo-Asiatic Bank. [824]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [838]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 3, Peak Road, SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court. HOUSES in Shamoen, Canton, Nos. 31 and 33.

Apply to: DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [808]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon. A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [688]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES to Let, Wongschoong Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES in Shamoen, Canton.

Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [83]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to: Box No. 1, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [767]

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and Nut OIL MILL PLANT in perfect working order for Sale at next to scrap-iron price.

Please address enquiries to: "K," Care of "Daily Press" Office. [76]

FOR SALE.

USED BRITISH ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS in packets of:

50 Stamps for \$0.90 110 Stamps for \$2.50
70 " " 120 " " 3.00
80 " " 130 " " 3.50
90 " " 140 " " 4.00
100 " " 150 " " 4.50

GRACA & CO., No. 4, WINDHAM STREET, Hongkong. [792]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR: RAVANIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Suits and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 1 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to: E. V. D. PAER, Superintendent. [7]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and D. & J. on 18th inst., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undischarged in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Agents. Hongkong, 12th July, 1917. [25]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

DRY

GINGER-

ALE.

FRAGRANT,

AROMATIC,

DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14TH JULY, 1917.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The opening of the Japanese Diet has provided an opportunity for the Japanese Government to make a statement in regard to its policy towards China. It will be remembered that when the present Japanese Government took office it was announced by the Premier, Count TERAUCHI, that there would be a revision of the diplomatic attitude towards China; in other words, that the policy of the preceding Government would be replaced by a policy which would really seek to put the two countries on friendly terms. This announcement was very favourably received, and many Japanese publicists commented upon it in the reviews as a step in the right direction. This policy has been faithfully followed—so faithfully, in fact, that, when the United States proposed to Japan recently that a joint Note should be sent to China giving a friendly warning as to the necessity of avoiding internal dissensions, the Japanese Government declined to participate on the ground that such a step would be an interference in China's domestic affairs. To some Japanese politician's this seems like going to the opposite extreme and they have not hesitated to condemn their Government's scrupulousness. There is no doubt that the Japanese Government acted in perfect good faith, and that it has a strong desire to offer no advice unless invited to do so by China herself. From a statement made by the Japanese Premier it appears that, when the United States approached China with a suggestion that she should follow America's example and break off relations with Germany, China applied to Japan for advice. The advice given by the Japanese Government—in conjunction, no doubt, with its Allies—was that China would be well advised to adopt America's suggestion since she had failed to secure satisfactory guarantees from Germany of a recognition of her rights as a sovereign State. The Chinese Government accepted this advice and severed diplomatic relations with Germany, announcing, in its communication to the Powers, that it took this step in the cause of humanity and justice and not from any motives of gain. At the same time, however, the Chinese Government approached the Japanese Government with a proposal that it should give its favourable consideration to a revision of the Chinese Customs tariff, the postponement of payment of the Boxer indemnity, and a revision of the treaties bearing upon these matters. These proposals have been the subject of discussion among the Powers concerned, and it has been agreed that a conference of the representatives of the Powers at Peking shall be held to consider them. This decision was reached on March 31st last. Whether any such conference has been held, how far the negotiations have gone, and what is the stumbling-block which prevents a decision being reached, Count TERAUCHI did not explain. Any further statement on the subject was rendered impossible, he said, by the fact that the question was still pending. As to whether China should declare war against Germany, Count TERAUCHI seemed in no doubt. He spoke of the step being of great importance to all the Entente Powers, as leading to the radical destruction of the enemy's influence in the East, and regretted that the discord over domestic questions had prevented it from being taken yet. Evidently Count TERAUCHI recognizes that the question of declaring war on Germany had nothing to do with the present crisis in China. In this connection it is to be noted that some attempts have been made in the Diet by the Opposition to show that the Government sent a secret agent to Peking to induce the Chinese Premier to sever relations with Germany, and, finally, to declare war on that country. Count TERAUCHI, while acknowledging that he had given the man referred to introductions to certain people in Peking, denied that he was in any way credited to act as the Japanese Government's representative. This statement by the Premier seems reasonable, for it is difficult to see why the Japanese Government should wish to take any secret action in the matter. Relations with Germany were severed on Japan's open advice, and the services of the alleged secret agent were not needed in that connection. Nor was there any reason why the Japanese Government should wish to obscure its attitude in regard to the declaration of war. It has for a long time been plain that the Japanese Government would welcome China's entrance into the ranks of the belligerents on the side of the Allies. To send a secret agent to Peking to assure the Chinese Government of Japan's support in any action she might take in that direction would, therefore, be a work of supererogation, more especially when it is remembered that the Japanese Government has its own accredited and experienced representative at Peking through whom any negotiations desired, secret or otherwise, could be carried on. Mr. NISHIHARA—such is the name of the alleged "secret agent"—has been mentioned more than once in the China papers as acting for the Japanese Government, but it is to be presumed that he is claiming for himself, on the authority of his acquaintance with the Japanese Premier, powers which he does not possess. In any case there is no proof that the Japanese Government has swerved from the resolve it formed when it took office that it would not interfere in the domestic affairs of China since experience showed that it was largely due to such interference in the past that the relations between the two countries have so often been strained.

At Swanage, the death has recently taken place of Mr. George Williams at the age of 84. He served in the Royal Navy during the Chinese War of 1860.

Captain Hasting Frank Shakespear, R.N., whose sudden death while on active service is reported, commanded the destroyer *Hart* on the China Station in his younger days.

Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel Newnam-Davis, of Silchester House, Hants, who died on May 28th, at the age of 63 years, served in the Straits Settlements, China, and India, with the Buffs. Of recent years he was identified with journalism, but returned to the army on the outbreak of war.

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Frowd-Walker, C.M.G., Commandant Prisoners of War Camp, Alexandra Palace, and for many years Commandant of the Malay States Guides, in the Malay States, took place with full military honours on May 21st at the Parish Church, Knockholt, Kent.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, the head of the American Y.M.C.A. detachment that has just reached England, was associated with his leader and colleague in Y.M.C.A. work, Mr. J. R. Mott, a few years ago in a remarkable campaign among students in India and China, part of the fruits of the tour being Dr. Eddy's book, "The New Era in Asia" and "The Students of Asia."

As will be seen from our advertising columns, the famous official pictures of the Battle of the Ancre, and the advance of the tanks will be screened at the Victoria Theatre for three nights, commencing on Monday. The pictures were taken on the actual battle-field, and contain nothing whatever in the nature of "faked or made up scenes." The profits from the showing of the films will be devoted to war funds.

Rear-Admiral Frederick C. Tudor, C.B., who has been selected for the appointment of Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, has been employed as Third Sea Lord since the second week of the war. He was born on March 23rd, 1863, entered the Royal Navy in January, 1876, and reached flag rank in January, 1913. He specialised in both navigation and gunnery, was senior officer of H.M.S. *Excellent* from January, 1894, to January, 1896, served on the Naval Ordnance Board from January, 1896, to May, 1898, from November, 1906, to May, 1908, was Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, commanded the *Excellent* from August, 1910, to June, 1912, was an aide-de-camp to the King from April 12th, 1911, to January, 1913, when he was promoted Rear-Admiral. He took over the duties of Director of Naval Ordnance on June 1st, 1916. Not a little of the superiority of our naval ordnance over the German guns is due (says the *L. and C. Express*) to his hard work and intelligently directed efforts to make our fleet matchless in that respect. Rear-Admiral Tudor has already had experience of the China Station, having served on it during his junior days.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

July 12th, 10 p.m.

Cyclone or typhoon N. of Appari; moving W.N.W. or N.W.

11.40 a.m. July 13th.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over southern Formosa; inclining northward.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

The Board of Trade Returns show that the declared value of United Kingdom exports to China from January to March was £2,165,145, a decrease of £425,468 on the corresponding quarter of 1916, but a slight advance as compared with 1915. Imports from China were valued at £2,408,476, as against only £1,780,647 last year and approximately the same in 1916. Exports to Hongkong in the first quarter amounted to £705,395, £744,057 in 1916, and £439,552 in 1915, imports being £342,656 in the first quarter of this year, against £220,581 and £258,899 in 1916 and 1915 respectively.

Britain's exports to Japan in the January-March quarter, which showed an advance last year, when the figure was £1,569,018, have fallen off slightly to £1,474,302, and are over a million sterling below the figure quoted for the first three months of 1914. Shipments to Great Britain from Japan, in which a drop was recorded last year, have risen by over two and a quarter millions in the past three months to £4,157,361.

THE WAR.

RUSSIANS PROGRESSING

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

OUTPUT OF AEROPLANES.

CONFERENCES IN BERLIN.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH ACTIVITY.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

LONDON, July 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders westward of Quesant; some were prisoners. There was great aerial activity yesterday. A large number of bombs were dropped on enemy aerodromes and ammunition dumps. We carried out eight other successful raids and brought down four German aeroplanes and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GERMAN STROKE IN BELGIUM.

OF NO GREAT IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, July 12th.

The German stroke in Belgium is admittedly surprising, but is not regarded as serious. It is fresh proof of the certainty of capturing almost any advanced trenches with sufficient artillery preparation, and the Germans have a mass of the biggest guns in Belgium, whose coast sector they have converted into a most powerful entrenched camp. Every confidence is felt that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's reply will be speedy and satisfactory.

The Germans in Belgium have lately been experiencing the effect of the evenness of the British sea, air and land power. Hence their thrust may be an attempt to forestall a suspected attack by the Allies, or it may possibly have been dictated by the necessity of stimulating flagging patriotism at home, while some experts are of the opinion that it is a movement preparatory to another retreat, as the smashing of the line would give the Germans the necessary hinge for such a retreat.

LONDON, July 12th.

The 'Times' military correspondent points out that the British only recently took over the Dunes sector north of Nieuport from the French. Hence they are not yet thoroughly acquainted with its characteristics. The sector is ordinarily safe, but the heavy gale off the coast on Tuesday last presumably resulted in a temporary absence of naval support.

The repulse of the enemy further south at Lombartzyde appears to show that the whole incident is without much importance and the German detachment between the British troops on the south and the sea on the north is in a somewhat cheerless position.

The enemy for sometime past has shown himself anxious about the Yser front. Hence it is only natural that he should wish to see more closely what the British are doing.

ENEMY ATTACKS.

LIVELY ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

PARIS, July 12th.

A communiqué says:—There has been a fairly lively artillery struggle in Champagne and on the Aisne. Enemy attacks south of the Juvincourt sector and at Laffaux Mill were easily repulsed. Several attempted enemy *coups de main*, after a violent bombardment in the sector of Hill 304, north of Hardaumont work, failed.

BRITISH REPEL RAID.

LONDON, July 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully drove off an attempted enemy raid last night southward of Lombartzyde.

GERMAN SHOCK TROOPS.

LONDON, July 12th.

A German official wireless message states:—The enemy has been unable to deliver any counter-attacks on the coast.

The artillery fighting is more active in Flanders, Artois, Lens and Bullecourt.

Our shock troops, using flame-throwers, stormed English trenches at Monchy and brought in many prisoners.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

NAVAL AERIAL RAID.

ENEMY OBJECTIVES BOMBED TO GOOD EFFECT.

LONDON, July 12th.

The Admiralty announce that naval aeroplanes last night carried out raids on military objectives at Chistelles and a Varsenaere railway-dump, causing heavy explosions and an intense conflagration. They were attacked by gun-fire at a railway-siding at Zuren, but bombed a train at St. Denis Westrem and also bombed the Ostend railway lines, and an electric power station, and caused a fire. Several tons of bombs were dropped and all the machines returned safely.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

GERMAN TASK BEYOND THEIR POWER.

LONDON, July 12th.

The 'Times', commenting on the reduction in the losses of shipping, estimates that 2,000,000 tons, or 10 per cent. of British tonnage was destroyed in six months, indicating that the task the Germans had undertaken was beyond their power, because the Germans announced that a million tons would be destroyed monthly, and that this was necessary for the achievement of their ends.

The 'Times' calculation does not take into account the replacement of lost vessels either by interned ships or new construction.

"U" BOATS ACTIVE.

STOCKHOLM, July 12th.

A U boat entered the Upper Bothman Gulf for the first time during the war and searched Swedish steamers.

CHRISTIANA, July 12th.

A U boat torpedoed, without warning, the Norwegian steamer *Konghaakon* off Areathon, and also shelled the lifeboats. Only three escaped out of a crew of 250.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARAB SUCCESS.

TURKISH POSTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson announced an important Arab success, the King of Hedjaz's forces having captured Turkish posts between Tafilman and Akaba. Seven hundred Turks were killed and six hundred captured, in addition to a mountain gun.

A Turkish battalion was destroyed on July 2nd and the Hedjaz Railway was damaged at many points.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

STERN STRUGGLE.

PETROGRAD, July 12th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—Our operations on the Dniester and at Lomnica continued to develop yesterday.

The enemy, taking advantage of the intricate terrain, are holding back our advance westward of Bohorodczany, upon the Grabovka, Rosolna and Kriviz front.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY'S GENERAL HEADQUARTERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 12th.

According to information received by the War Ministry, the Russians have captured Kalusz, the enemy's general headquarters, twenty miles south-west of Halicz.

DRIVING THE ENEMY.

RUSSIAN'S STILL PROGRESSING.

PETROGRAD, July 12th.

General Korniloff's Eighth Army is the same as that under General Brusiloff, which captured Holoz at the beginning of the war. The Russian dash westwards drives a wedge between Prince Leopold of Bavaria, on the north, and Archduke Joseph on the south.

It is now clear that General Korniloff's was the Russian main attack, and that the operations of the Seventh and the Eleventh armies were only auxiliary. The present battle front in Galicia is altogether a hundred miles. The enemy front on the River Narayuvka has been turned from the south and the enemy is bound hastily to retire across the Quilayipa, the lower reaches of which are already in Russian hands.

Cavalry and Cossacks have taken a great part in the success, tirelessly driving the enemy from one river to another.

M. Kerensky has motored to all the fronts in Galicia, inspiring troops, pillorying malcontents and speaking words which have shamed more than one disaffected regiment to come into line with the stalwarts.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, July 12th.

A German official wireless message says:—There is lively artillery fighting at Riga, Smorgon, Baranowitschi and Luck.

In East Galicia we repulsed Russian *chasseurs* at Ochotshara and also local attacks on the Stockhod.

The Russians fought their way towards Lomnica, reaching the west bank of the river near Kalusz.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

WHY MR. CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNED.

LONDON, July 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that it was impossible for him to remain at the India Office when his conduct might be questioned by a judicial tribunal which would deal with persons censured in the Mesopotamia report. His resignation was final.

BRITISH INDIA STEAMER IN FLAMES.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

LONDON, July 12th.

The British India steamer *Chilka*, which left Madras on June 30th, caught fire, and it was necessary to abandon her. There were 15 European and 1,600 deck passengers on board.

There are no further details, but it is reported that there was considerable loss of life.

DEFENDING LONDON.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.

LONDON, July 12th.

The following letter from a Commanding Officer to the father of Second Lieut. John Young, of the Flying Corps, who was killed in Saturday's air raid on London, strikingly illustrates the qualities of the young defenders of the Metropolis.

After paying tribute to the Lieut. gallant record he states that Young went up in every recent raid. On the last occasion he flew single-handed into the midst of 22 raiders, the pilot and observer firing. Immediately all the enemy machines concentrated their fire. Each enemy fire was "too awful for words. Your son did not hesitate the slightest. He flew on until riddled with bullets, when his machine put its nose upwards and went spinning down to the sea from 14,000 feet. I am proud to think that your son was in my command."

CONFERENCES IN BERLIN.

VIENNA URGING PEACE.

LONDON, July 12th.

The latest authentic news from Berlin states that the Kaiser received the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and also the Crown Prince. There is the strongest reason for believing that Vienna is strenuously urging the necessity for peace.

MESOPOTAMIA.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 12th.

In the House of Commons, the Mesopotamian debate was opened by the Attorney-General who stated that the appointment of a Judicial Tribunal of Enquiry into the Commission's allegations which adversely affected the conduct of military officers was merely an act of justice, because the persons therein criticised, up to the present, had not been afforded an opportunity for vindication. The Court would be enabled to deal separately with any officers, and separately report to the Army Council. Alternatively, the Government was willing to set up a tribunal by statute to deal with cases both of soldiers and civilians.

Mr. Balfour announced that Viscount Hardinge had thrice offered his resignation since the publication of the report but Mr. Balfour had refused it.

EARLIER CABLES.

SEVERE BLOW TO NATIONALISTS.

THE EAST CLARE RESULT.

LONDON, July 12th.

The East Clare result was a severe blow to the Nationalists, showing that they no longer have a single safe seat. It is expected in Dublin that Mr. Redmond will seek re-election for the purpose of testing the issue of Constitutionalism versus Republicanism.

The younger clergy, in defiance of the bishops' instructions, campaigned in favour of Mr. Devalera.

Opinion is divided as to how the result will affect the Convention. Some regard it as giving the death-blow, and others opine that it may precipitate an agreement with the Convention.

Mr. Devalera, in the uniform of the Irish Volunteers, speaking after the announcement of the poll, said he did not intend to sit in the Commons. The result was a victory for the Irish Republic.

There were disorders in the evening which the police quickly quelled.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 12th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has resigned.

RAIDS ON LONDON.

NEW SCHEME FOR WARNING.

LONDON, July 12th.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave stated that arrangements were being made to establish a wide circle of observation posts around London, with a view to warning the public of the approach of enemy aircraft.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

AMERICAN ACTION.

WASHINGTON, July 12th.

The House of Representatives has passed the Government Bill prohibiting trading with the enemy of the latter's allies, and providing for Governmental seizure of enemy property and patents.

AMERICA AND PROFITEERING.

WARNING BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, July 12th.

The President has issued a warning to all concerned that attempts to extort unusual war-profits will not be tolerated. He says that American shipowners are doing everything that high freights can do to make victory impossible. The President believes, however, that when shipowners realise the situation they will alter this state of affairs. He is also confident that businessmen generally will realise that victory or defeat is involved in the problem of war prices.

RUSSIA'S LIBERTY LOAN.

PETROGRAD, July 12th.

The ex-Tsar and his family have intimated their wish to subscribe to the liberty war.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, July 12th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, said that a Committee of Empire Cotton Growing would investigate and advise the Government on necessary measures whereby the industry could be best developed. The names of the Committee, of which Sir Henry Bircenough would be Chairman, would be published immediately. It would include cotton-spinners, manufacturers, merchants, operatives, representatives of the British Cotton-Growing Association, the Foreign, Colonial and India Offices, the Government of India and the Indian cotton industry. Also the Governments of those Dominions where cotton-growing was being developed would be invited to send representatives.

COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.

LONDON, July 12th.

Sir Edward Ward appeals to men to begin making comforts for the troops for the 1917-18 winter.

THE KAISER AND BETHMANN HOLLOWEG.

AMSTERDAM, July 12th.

A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser received Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg who reported on the situation. The interview lasted several hours.

ALSACE LORRAINE.

LONDON, July 12th.

In the Senate, M. Ribot asserted France's inalienable right to Alsace Lorraine, and refused to admit a referendum of the inhabitants.

GERMAN BRIBERY IN CHINA.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

SHANGHAI, July 12th.

The North China Daily News features the fact that there has been extensive German bribery among Chinese politicians. It instances the fact that every parliamentarian voting against the rupture of relations on March 14th was promised \$2,000. The authorities checked the vote by not publishing the names of the voters.

The German Bank at Peking secured the dismissal of the Premier, Tuan Chijui by the lavish distribution of funds.

OUTPUT OF AEROPLANES.

TO BE INCREASED.

LONDON, July 12th.

The Minister of Munitions, in the course of an interview, said that a thousand factories are manufacturing aeroplanes. The output is increasing by leaps and bounds and now exceeds three times last year's output. By December 31st it would be double last April's. The monthly output of aeroplane engines had more than doubled in 1917 already and would be redoubled before December 31st. The Ministry's aeroplane programme was one of maximum production.

TEA CONTROL.

SCHEME MODIFIED.

LONDON, July 12th.

It is announced that the Tea Control Scheme has been modified, enabling tea thirty centres to be retained at 25.4d. From forty to forty-five per cent, and possibly more, will be retained at from 25.4d. to 35. Thus the proportion of free tea will increase from ten to twenty-five, and possibly to thirty, per cent. The Control Committee will have discretionary powers to allow retailers to charge higher prices for certain classes of tea in a case when, owing to the cost of distribution, the expenses would not be covered.

SITUATION IN PEKING.

REPUBLICAN FLAG OVER THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

[FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

TIENTSIN,

Despatched, July 12th, 6.00 p.m.
Received, H.K., July 12th, 8.45 p.m.
Delivered, July 13th, 11.00 a.m.

Chang Hsun fled and sought refuge in the Legation Quarter when forced to recognise the hopelessness of his position.

There was heavy fighting for two hours at Yungtingmen, after which Chang Hsun's troops hoisted the white flag. Fighting is still occurring around Chang Hsun's residence, where the Republicans are giving no quarter. There is a huge fire in the Forbidden City, over which the Republican flag flies.

The Monarchists will be disarmed and despatched to Hsuehowfu from Sengtai to-night.

CHANG HSUN AT DUTCH LEGATION.

TIENTSIN, July 13th.

Chang Hsun was escorted yesterday to the Dutch Legation which is in charge of German interests, by members of the German Guard. These men were interned in the Summer Palace, and taken in Chang Hsun's residence from whence, it is affirmed, they directed the fire of the Monarchists yesterday, which, admittedly, was most accurate.

The belligerents endeavoured to their utmost not to harm the foreign legations, but many stray bullets found a billet in Legation Street, the Hotel Wagon Lits and other buildings.

The Diplomatic Corps have decided that Chang Hsun shall be informed that while he is a refugee at the Dutch Legation he cannot carry on political intrigues.

At four in the afternoon firing ceased, Monarchist troops were collected, and the Republican flag was flown. Today it is reported that all is quiet. There has been no looting.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

FOREIGNERS CALLED INTO THE LEGATION QUARTER.

PEKING,

Despatched, July 11th, 11.50 p.m.
Delivered, July 13th, 6.00 p.m.

All foreigners have been called into the Legations, as it is expected that the Republican troops will attack to-night.

[We are informed that the long time occupied in the transmission of this telegram is due to an interruption of the line between Peking and Tientsin.—Ed., H. D. P.]

ACCIDENT TO THE C.N.S. "SHAOSHING"

AGROUND IN THE YANGTZE.

The N.C. Daily News of July 9th gives some details of the accident to the C. N. S. *Shaoshing*, (Capt. H. J. Hobbs) which ran ashore in the Yangtze not far from the mouth of the Huangpu. The *Shaoshing* left Shanghai on July 6th, and remained the night at Woosong on account of stress of weather, sailing at daybreak on July 7th, and at 8 o'clock she struck the Aradue Rock, which is about four miles from the Tungchow Lightship. An incoming steamer saw her and sent out a wireless message, which was picked up by a pilot boat. The pilot boat went to the *Shaoshing's* assistance, and found a Japanese collier steamer standing by. The weather was good and the water calm.

The passengers from Shanghai included Mr. A. S. Wilson, Mrs. V. Meyer's nurse and child, some little girls from the Roman Catholic School and some Chinese passengers. All behaved splendidly, there was no sign of panic, and all with their belongings were taken off by the ship's boats and brought to Shanghai later in the day on board the collier.

Shortly after this the *Shaoshing* was got off the rock and beached on a mud flat, where she now is. As soon as the news reached Shanghai the C. N. S. *Fengtien* (Captain Harrie) with diving and salvage gear from the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., under the supervision of Mr. A. W. Brankston, proceeded to the scene. This was later supplemented by the dispatch of the tug *Victoria* of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., when the lightering of the ship began immediately. Latest advice is to the effect that the vessel is partly submerged, but that her deck house should above water at low tide.

The *Shaoshing* is a twin-screw steamer of 1,307 tons net, built in 1901 by Messrs. Scott & Co., Greenock, 220 ft. long, breadth 40 ft. 2 in., depth 20 ft. 6 in. She is registered at London.

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SHANGHAI	"ESANG"	Thursday, 19th July, 5 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 19th July, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 21st July, 3 p.m.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSEE	FROM
Bienough, Professor	Hankow
Chak Hin, Hotel	Macao
Ho Joo Hing, 87 Queen's Rd.	Proctoria
Teck, Mr.	Manila
Kimchick	Sourabaya
Meiron	Vancouver
Nakusoku Instant Matsuyama	Thursday Is.
Okada, Wada Hotel	Taipei
Osorio, Hotel	Hongkong
Hotel (S)	Manila
Syph, P. Lucas	Slagap
Turner, Kio	Red Sea
Wingent, 17 Sa w. St.	Hongkong

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSEE	FROM
Pelashong (S)	Vladivostok
Suduki, K. Takada	Kobe
Compton, Contia, Theatre	Shanghai
Ban man Co.	Osaka
Dore	Amoy
Thianit	Amoy
Wong, Jazaf, c/o Comprode	Shanghai
Wang, Jazaf, c/o Comprode	Shanghai
Okada, c/o Matsubara (S)	Osaka
Yinghong, Jervois St.	Shanghai
Effit	Shanghai
Whitney, etc.	Shanghai
Virginia, I. Chester, etc.	Amoy
Tienhepankwan, Tchenkwan Hankow	

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 16th July, 1917. 6th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and at Morning Service. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, For: Venite, Oasley, Psalms, 75, Hymns, 101, 131, 275 and 281. God Save the King. Evening Prayer at 8. Responses, For: Psalm, 104, Magnificat, Stanzas, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. God Save the King.

St. Peter's Church, West Point. Sunday, 15th July.—Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11. Preacher, Rev. R. Bishop of Victoria.

Union Church, Kowloon Road. Sunday, 15th July. Sunday Services. Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400. God Save the King.

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Monday, 16th July.—3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Thursday, 19th July.—1230 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Tuesday, 21st July.—11.30 a.m.—United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Dowell & Co., Ltd.

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jeeben & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

Monday, 19th Aug.—Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.—Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Williams & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

CHILDREN OF THE FARTHEAST.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On July 13th at 12.22.—The returns from 3 p.m. are lacking and those from the Philippines are incomplete. Pressure has increased quickly over Formosa and the adjacent China Coast, owing to the advance of the typhoon, which is now situated in the vicinity of South Cape, Formosa, moving in a north-westerly direction.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 20.78 inches, against an average of 43.75 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong & Gap Rock.—Fresh to strong; fair at first, cloudy with rain at night.

Formosa Channel.—Cyclonic gales.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan.—No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan.—No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal. Symbol. Meaning.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill; the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Leikichok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officers' Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Kung, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

13TH JULY, A.M.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Ladiao: 6 a. 29.85 70

Nemuro: 6 a. 29.85 70

Hakodate: 6 a. 29.85 70

Kobe: 6 a. 29.85 70

Kagoshima: 6 a. 29.85 70

Oshima: 6 a. 29.85 70

Naha: 6 a. 29.85 70

Ishijima: 6 a. 29.85 70

Bonin Is.: 6 a. 29.85 70

Weihaiwei: 6 a. 29.85 70

Hankow: 6 a. 29.85 70

Ichang: 6 a. 29.85 70

Kiangsu: 6 a. 29.85 70

Shanghai: 6 a. 29.85 70

Guzhou: 6 a. 29.85 70

Sharp Peak: 6 a. 29.85 70

Amoy: 6 a. 29.85 70

Swatow: 6 a. 29.85 70

Laihekou: 6 a. 29.85 70

Taichu: 6 a. 29.85 70

Tainan: 6 a. 29.85 70

Fuzhou: 6 a. 29.85 70

Canton: 6 a. 29.85 70

Hongkong: 6 a. 29.85 70

Gap Rock: 6 a. 29.85 70

Macao: 6 a. 29.85 70

Wuchow: 6 a. 29.85 70

Hoihow: 6 a. 29.85 70

Kaihoi: 6 a. 29.85 70

Phuon: 6 a. 29.85 70

Tourane: 6 a. 29.85 70

Capetown: 6 a. 29.85 70

Dagupan: 6 a. 29.85 70

Manila: 6 a. 29.85 70

Laga: 6 a. 29.85 70

Tacloban: 6 a. 29.85 70

Lilo: 6 a. 29.85 70

Surigao: 6 a. 29.85 70

Guam: 6 a. 29.85 70

Labuan: 6 a. 29.85 70

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF SKY, blue sky, e. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal rain, snow, s. thunder, v. visibility, w. (wet), x. rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 13th

Previous Day at 2 p.m.

On Date at 6 a.m.

at 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.85 29.63 29.46

Temperature ... 83 88 89

Humidity ... 76 76 71

Wind Direction ... East East W.S.W.

Force ... 2 2 2

Weather ... 0 0 0

Rain ... 0 0 0

Highest open-air temperature on 13th 88

Lowest open-air temperature on 13th 30

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 14th to 20th July.

HIGH WATER.

LOW WATER.

Days of Week.

Days of Month.

H'kong Mean Time.

H'kong Height.

Sat. 14 m. 4 15 8 0 0.47 a 1.7

Sun. 15 m. 5 12 8 4 1.44 a 1.2

Mon. 16 m. 6 5 6 7 2.28 a 0.8

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & LOCKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 14th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 14th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 15th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 18th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 19th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANNU"	On 22nd July, D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 38.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE for Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

ISWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 17th July, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Haik Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. P. PARR,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE (S) INABA MARU (MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Higo
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI (S) YOKOHAMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 1st Aug., at Noon.
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA, Capt. Terada

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and (S) AKI MARU (SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA, Capt. Yoshikawa

(S) ATSUTA MARU (MONDAY, 16th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Imano

SHANGHAI, KOBE, and (S) HITACHI MARU (FRIDAY, 20th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tomimaga

YOKOHAMA, ... (S) IYO MARU (TUESDAY, 31st July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Takano

CEYLON MARU (SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tenda

KOBE ...

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
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(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
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(R. MORI, Manager)

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	TUES., 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 18th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 17th Sept.
PERSEA MARU	8,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persea Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

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Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

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King's Building.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

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Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
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A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 25th July.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
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"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.
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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

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BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

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"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 15th July, at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 16th July, at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 19th July, at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL Nos 744 and 745

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